

CALIFORNIA STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

GILES S. PORTER, M.D., Director

Weekly Bulletin

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GUY P. JONES
EDITOR

Summer Courses of Value to Nurses

The University of California in its Summer Sessions at Berkeley and at Los Angeles will give public health courses which are open to nurses. Candidates who intend to take the examination for the certificate in public health nursing may profit greatly through attendance at these Summer Session courses.

The following courses will be given in the Summer Session at Berkeley, June 23 to August 3, 1932:

HYGIENE

John N. Force, M.D., M.S., Dr.P.H., Professor of Epidemiology.

Eschscholtzia L. Lucia, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Biometry.

Elizabeth S. Soule, R.N., M.A., Associate Professor of Nursing Education and Head of the Department of Nursing Education, University of Washington.

Mary M. Wayland, R.N., M.A., formerly Instructor in Nursing Education, Teachers College, Columbia University.

S3. Elementary Epidemiology.* Professor Force

The evolution of methods of disease prevention and control based on studies of the history, prevalence, etiology, sources and modes of infection of the principal preventable diseases. 2 units.

M Tu W Th F, 11.

S4. Elementary Public Health.* Assistant Professor Lucia

A general survey of the field of public health in the United States including a consideration of the causes of death, sickness, and disability; the conservation of infant and child life; the home and the industrial environment; the noncommunicable diseases; and the presentation of health instruction. 2 units.

M Tu W Th F, 10.

S104. Biometry. Assistant Professor Lucia

Application of the statistical method to biology, medicine, and demography. Open only to students who have completed the

*The completion of Hygiene S3, S4 and 5 by graduate nurses will entitle them to six units of credit which will be accepted by the State Department of Public Health in partial satisfaction of the requirements for the State Certificate in Public Health Nursing.

prerequisites for the major in Public Health or Hygiene 3 and 4, or who have permission of the instructor. 2 units.

Lectures, Tu Th, 2-3; laboratory, M W F, 1-4.

5. The Public Health Nurse in Relation to the Community.*

Associate Professor Soule

A study of the opportunities and responsibilities for cooperative endeavor, on the part of the public health nurse, with such agencies as the school, the home, all social service and welfare organizations community. Especial emphasis will be placed on growth, posture and nutrition of the preschool child and on mental hygiene and habit training. 2 units.

M Tu W Th F, 8.

6. The Responsibility of the Public Health Nurse for the Health of the Adult Associate Professor Soule

The duties and achievements of public health for the advancement of health and efficiency of the adult and the part a public health nurse holds in this program. 2 units.

M Tu W Th F, 9.

S434. Elementary Supervision in Schools of Nursing.

Mrs. Wayland

A consideration of some of the principles of ward management as well as the development of a ward teaching program. The course is designed for inexperienced nurses who expect to assume the position of head nurse of a hospital ward or unit. 2 units.

M Tu W Th F, 1.

435. Advanced Supervision in Schools of Nursing. Mrs. Wyland

Principles of supervising in the hospital and school of nursing, including the administrative as well as the educational aspects of the duties of the supervisor of several hospital units. Suggestions for training programs for head nurses will be offered. 2 units.

M Tu W Th F, 2.

S415A. Preventive Medicine.

S418A. Principles and Practice of Public Health Nursing.

S415A and S418A will not be given during the Summer Session of 1932, but students in Public Health Nursing desiring credit for either of these courses should take Hygiene S3 and S4, which will be accepted as a substitute for Hygiene 415A, or Hygiene 5 and 6, which will be accepted as a substitute for Hygiene 418A.

SUMMER SESSION IN LOS ANGELES

The following courses will be given at the Summer Session in Los Angeles from June 27 to August 6, 1932:

HYGIENE

Richard Arthur Bolt, M.D., Dr.P.H., Director of Cleveland Child Health Association.

Alma A. Dobbs, M.A., Assistant Director in charge of Health Education, Division of Physical Education, Los Angeles City Schools.

Helen D. Halvorsen, R.N., formerly Associate in Public Health Nursing.

Robina Kneebone, B.A., Supervisor of Health, Public Schools, Kansas City, Missouri.

Mary M. Pickering, R.N., B.L., Assistant Professor of Nursing Education.

S3. Elementary Epidemiology.

Dr. Bolt

The evolution of methods of disease prevention and control based on studies of the history, prevalence, etiology, sources, and modes of infection of the principal preventable diseases. 2 units.

M Tu W Th F, 9.

S4. Elementary Public Health.

Dr. Bolt

The field of public health in the United States; the causes of death, sickness, and disability; the conservation of infant and child life; the home and the industrial environment; the non-communicable diseases; and the presentation of health instruction. 2 units.

M Tu W Th F, 10.

103. School Hygiene.

Miss Dobbs

For school nurses, physical education instructors, principals, and teachers. Public health aspects of school hygiene; organization and administration of health work in public schools and the relation of school physicians, nurses, principals, and teachers to it; physical defects of school children and practical methods of correction and prevention; the detection and control of communicable diseases; modern methods of health education in personal hygiene, school sanitation, and health habits; possibilities of the correlation of health with the various subjects of the curriculum. Lectures, assigned readings, and discussions. 2 units.

M Tu W Th F, 9.

148. Procedures in Health Education.

Miss Dobbs

A critical study of the various methods employed in presenting personal and community hygiene to individuals of different ages and degrees of intelligence. Selection of suitable material and preparation for classroom presentation. 2 units.

M Tu W Th F, 8.

S415A. Preventive Medicine.

Students of Public Health Nursing should take Hygiene S3 and S4 which will be accepted as a substitute for Hygiene 415A.

S418A. Principles and Practice of Public Health Nursing.

Mrs. Halvorsen

Public health nursing, its administration, technique, fields, and social problems; the opportunities and responsibilities of cooperative endeavor with all social agencies. 4 units.

M Tu W Th F, 11-1.

S431. Administration of Schools of Nursing.

Assistant Professor Pickering

Various forms of school organization, management, and financial support; the administrative and teaching staff; the curriculum; interrelation with hospital departments and other health and social agencies as laboratories for nursing practice; the social life and health of the student; records and record keeping. 2 units.

M Tu W Th F, 1.

S434. Supervision in Schools of Nursing.

Assistant Professor Pickering

The principles and practice of supervision of hospital units, with special reference to the direction of students. 2 units.

M Tu W Th F, 2.

RED CROSS COURSES

400. Principles of Teaching as Applied to Home Hygiene Courses.

Miss Kneebone

Development and formulation of the fundamental principles of the teaching process; organization of subject matter; preparation of lesson plans; solution of practical problems; socializing exercises. Lectures, class discussions, and assigned readings. To be taken concurrently with Education 401. Enrollment limited. Practice teaching four hours a week and observation approximately seven hours a week. 4 units.

M Tu W Th F, 8.

401. Methods in Teaching Home Hygiene Courses.

Miss Kneebone

Lectures and demonstrations based upon the Red Cross textbook. A practical application of the educational principles studied in Education 400. To be taken concurrently with Education 400. Enrollment limited. Laboratory fee, \$1.50. 2 units.

M W F, 1-3.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the third successive year offers to public health nurses a scholarship in health education for the academic year 1932-1933. The National Organization for Public Health Nursing will select and recommend candidates from the public health nursing field. The award will be placed upon the nature and quality of previous academic work of the applicant; the ability which she has already shown in professional work in the field of public health or education; her need of scholarship aid; and the probable value of her further contribution to health education. Preference will be given to those candidates who possess bachelor degrees and who have had courses in the basic sciences. The scholarship amounts to \$500, the cost of tuition for one year's work. The individual to whom the scholarship may be awarded must be responsible for her own living expenses and incidental costs. The scholarship will be awarded before the last day of July, 1932, and applications should be made to the National Organization for Public Health Nursing, 450 Seventh Avenue, New York, so that they may be returned not later than June 1.

ARTICLES IN COLD STORAGE

At the end of the last calendar year, large amounts of food products were held in cold storage in California warehouses. Most of these products were fresh fruits, a total of 92,500,000 pounds of fresh fruits being held in cold storage. There were 28,500,000 pounds of vegetables, 5,000,000 pounds of poultry, and more than 3,500,000 pounds of meat; nearly 4,500,000 pounds of egg meats; more than 2,500,000 pounds of fish; 2,000,000 pounds of cheese, and almost 1,000,000 pounds of butter were held in cold storage warehouses at the end of the year.

PALO ALTO HEALTH DEPARTMENT ISSUES ANNUAL REPORT

Palo Alto has enjoyed the benefits of a full-time health department since 1910 and the cumulative results of this efficient organization are shown in the annual report for the calendar year 1931, which has just been issued. There has been but one death from diphtheria in Palo Alto since 1911 and no deaths from this disease have occurred since 1921. Active immunization against diphtheria is carried on continuously under a plan whereby the work is done by local physicians using material furnished by the health department. More than 56 per cent of pupils in the elementary schools have received the protection that is afforded by this method.

The incidence of communicable disease in 1931 dropped to 33.6 cases per 1000 population, the lowest rate since 1926. There was a marked freedom from the more serious communicable diseases, the majority of reported cases being those of chickenpox and mumps. There were but 2 cases of diphtheria in Palo Alto in 1931. In 1912, 1914, 1916, 1917 and 1922 no cases of diphtheria were reported within the city.

The infant mortality rate for Palo Alto in 1931 was 13.5, the lowest infant mortality rate ever recorded in Palo Alto. There were but two infant deaths in the city in 1931. The number of deaths during the year was 136, which, in a population of 14,400, gives a death rate of 9.4. Fifty-three, or 39 per cent, of those who died in Palo Alto last year, were more than seventy years of age. For the year the average age of all deaths was 61.3 years. The per capita cost for the health department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, was but 91 cents. The per capita cost of the Palo Alto Health Department has remained consistently at about a dollar. It is doubtful that any other health department is able to achieve such outstanding results at so low a cost. The report is well printed upon a good quality of paper and its form follows the same high standard that was established by Mr. Louis Olsen, Health Officer, many years ago.

IMPERIAL COUNTY BULLETIN IN NEW FORM

Dr. Warren F. Fox, health officer of Imperial County, now issues his monthly bulletin under the title "Imperial County's Health." The March number gives information relative to rabies and scarlet fever. It also provides information relative to health examinations in the rural schools, immunization against smallpox and diphtheria, and the testing of hearing in school children for the detection of early deafness.

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF VENEREAL DISEASES

Slightly more than 250,000 cases of syphilis and more than 150,000 cases of gonorrhea were reported to the United States Public Health Service by the health officers of 43 States during the last fiscal year. The Surgeon General states that these diseases, as a class, continued to exceed the number of cases reported during the year of any other single communicable disease, with the exception of measles. An increasing number of requests is received for infected mosquitoes to be used in the malaria treatment of general paralysis of the insane. This method of treatment is now generally considered the most effective known treatment for this disease. Further studies of the treatment of paresis through inoculation of malaria are being undertaken with various institutions where this method of treatment is used. Increasing importance is being attached to the early diagnosis and treatment of syphilis. The possibility of extending to rural and remote districts the advantage to be derived from early diagnosis by means of microscopic examination has been carefully studied and a method for providing such service has already been put into operation by at least one State health department. The importance of venereal disease control can not be denied and the increased efficiency in securing reports of cases would indicate that definite control measures are being applied more widely than heretofore.

Even in the populous districts, the practice of medicine is a lonely road which winds uphill all the way, and a man may easily go astray and never reach the delectable mountains unless he early finds those shepherd guides of whom Bunyan tells, Knowledge, Experience, Watchful and Sincere.—Osler.

MORBIDITY*

Diphtheria.

92 cases of diphtheria have been reported, as follows: Alameda County 1, Oakland 1, Contra Costa County 1, Pittsburg 3, Richmond 2, Fresno 3, Brawley 1, Los Angeles County 3, Compton 2, Glendale 2, Long Beach 5, Los Angeles 38, Pomona 1, Hawthorne 1, Bell 1, Monterey County 1, Nevada City 1, Orange County 2, Santa Ana 2, La Habra 1, Placentia 2, Riverside County 1, Riverside 2, Sacramento 1, San Bernardino 2, San Francisco 8, Stockton 1, Sutter County 1, Ventura County 1, Ventura 1.

Scarlet Fever.

162 cases of scarlet fever have been reported, as follows: Oakland 2, Richmond 1, Fresno County 13, Fresno 1, Bakersfield 2, Hanford 1, Los Angeles County 13, Beverly Hills 1, Compton 3, Glendale 1, Huntington Park 2, Inglewood 1, Long Beach 1, Los Angeles 59, Manhattan 1, Pasadena 4, San Gabriel 3, Whittier 2, Monterey Park 1, Gardena 2, Anaheim 1, Brea 1, Santa Ana 3, San Bernardino County 2, San Bernardino 1, San Francisco 7, San Joaquin County 4, Stockton 1, San Luis Obispo County 2, Santa Barbara County 13, Santa

* From reports received on March 21st and 22d for week ending March 19th.

Maria 2, Santa Cruz 1, Sonoma County 1, Modesto 1, Sutter County 2, Tulare County 2, Lindsay 1, Tuolumne County 1, Ventura County 1, Marysville 1.

Smallpox.

8 cases of smallpox have been reported, as follows: Alameda County 1, Fresno County 1, Hanford 2, Los Angeles 2, Whittier 1, San Francisco 1.

Typhoid Fever.

4 cases of typhoid fever have been reported, as follows: Los Angeles 2, San Bernardino 1, San Francisco 1.

Measles.

524 cases of measles have been reported, as follows: Alameda 1, Albany 1, Oakland 9, Contra Costa County 16, Concord 4, El Cerrito 4, Richmond 2, Fresno County 2, Hanford 1, Los Angeles County 1, Arcadia 1, Huntington Park 1, Los Angeles 7, Madera 11, Marin County 1, Salinas 1, Napa County 1, Sacramento 131, San Diego 1, San Francisco 157, San Joaquin County 26, Lodi 4, Stockton 35, Santa Barbara County 19, Lompoc 2, Santa Maria 1, Santa Clara County 1, San Jose 3, Santa Cruz 14, Vacaville 1, Sonoma County 40, Petaluma 1, Stanislaus County 1, Red Bluff 3, Dinuba 1, Yolo County 19.

Whooping Cough.

304 cases of whooping cough have been reported, as follows: Berkeley 7, Oakland 31, Piedmont 2, Contra Costa County 8, Kern County 1, Kings County 1, Los Angeles County 24, Azusa 3, Beverly Hills 3, Claremont 1, Glendale 1, Inglewood 2, Long Beach 5, Los Angeles 44, Monrovia 3, Pasadena 10,

Pomona 3, Whittier 9, Madera 1, Merced County 2, Orange County 2, Santa Ana 3, Sacramento 1, San Bernardino County 3, San Bernardino 3, San Diego County 7, Chula Vista 19, National City 1, San Diego 29, San Francisco 14, San Joaquin County 7, Stockton 3, Tracy 1, San Luis Obispo County 5, Arroyo Grande 1, Paso Robles 2, San Luis Obispo 4, Santa Barbara County 3, Santa Maria 4, Los Gatos 1, Palo Alto 3, San Jose 14, Sonoma County 3, Sonoma 2, Ventura County 4, Fillmore 4.

Meningitis (Epidemic).

3 cases of epidemic meningitis have been reported, as follows: Fresno County 1, Kern County 1, Los Angeles 1.

Poliomyelitis.

3 cases of poliomyelitis have been reported, as follows: Alameda 1, Los Angeles County 1, Los Angeles 1.

Encephalitis (Epidemic).

One case of epidemic encephalitis from Kern County has been reported.

Trichinosis.

One case of trichinosis from San Francisco has been reported.

Food Poisoning.

8 cases of food poisoning have been reported, as follows: Santa Monica 5, Monterey County 3.

Septic Sore Throat.

2 cases of septic sore throat have been reported, as follows: San Diego County 1, San Diego 1.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE REPORTS

Disease	1932				1931			
	Week ending			Reports for week ending Mar. 19 received by Mar. 22	Week ending			Reports for week ending Mar. 21 received by Mar. 24
	Feb. 27	Mar. 5	Mar. 12		Feb. 28	Mar. 7	Mar. 14	
Actinomycosis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Botulism	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Chickenpox	986	1085	1085	1070	601	653	679	608
Coccidioides Granuloma	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Diphtheria	71	63	51	92	61	72	63	48
Dysentery (Amoebic)	1	2	0	3	4	2	0	4
Dysentery (Bacillary)	2	7	2	4	2	2	0	2
Encephalitis (Epidemic)	2	2	1	1	2	5	1	1
Erysipelas	21	16	23	23	32	15	14	21
Food Poisoning	1	0	0	8	8	7	52	5
German Measles	13	22	12	26	36	20	22	13
Gonococcus Infection	125	165	246	125	145	145	110	105
Hookworm	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Influenza	237	228	173	138	616	660	542	430
Jaundice (Epidemic)	5	0	3	0	1	0	1	0
Leprosy	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Malaria	0	1	4	0	0	1	1	1
Measles	428	441	586	524	1014	1287	1375	1378
Meningitis (Epidemic)	4	10	4	3	9	5	7	4
Mumps	157	148	181	211	340	397	368	352
Paratyphoid Fever	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pellagra	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0
Pneumonitis (Lobar)	66	87	94	76	161	104	88	89
Poliomyelitis	3	5	7	3	4	12	3	1
Psittacosis	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Rabies (Human)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabies (Animal)	14	13	21	13	21	26	22	29
Scarlet Fever	159	153	144	162	135	157	144	125
Septic Sore Throat	1	5	0	2	2	0	1	4
Smallpox	15	11	13	8	48	73	56	32
Syphilis	149	196	344	191	190	189	149	164
Tetanus	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
Trachoma	3	0	2	7	0	1	3	8
Trichinosis	1	0	3	1	1	0	0	0
Tuberculosis	248	287	261	176	221	272	247	168
Typhoid Fever	8	2	10	4	8	7	12	6
Undulant Fever	3	0	3	0	4	1	5	1
Whooping Cough	226	245	319	304	196	275	293	335
Totals	2953	3200	3596	3180	3864	4390	4258	3937

Diphtheria shows an increased prevalence.

Influenza is receding.

Whooping cough is quite prevalent.

Chickenpox is more prevalent than any other reportable disease.